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KABUL REPORTS ON UNREST, AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

LD312018 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Our compatriots and the world public are aware that in recent days, activities have been intensified in order to expel the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements from Pakistan: On 8 July armed clashes took place between these elements and the inhabitants of [place name indistinct]. One person was killed and another was wounded.

In another clash which took place in Quetta, Baluchistan, between the troublemakers of Afghanistan and the local inhabitants, a number of people were killed and others severely injured. Reliable reports indicate that the University of Quetta and its various colleges, and student members of the democratic union of that university, have begun a general strike. They have said that they will not attend their classes until the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements are thrown out of Quetta.

There are widespread protests in Baluchistan: According to a recent report, in order to prevent armed clashes between the inhabitants of (Naushaki), Baluchistan, and the enemies of the progress of the revolution of Afghanistan, Pakistani military units acted in support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Similarly, a bloody clash took place in the vicinity of (Naushaki), Baluchistan, between the Afghan troublemakers, who are supported by the Government of Pakistan, and the local inhabitants in which several persons were killed.

The Pakistani Government has turned the whole of Pakistan [words indistinct] into a torture house for revolutionary and patriotic people and has dispatched motorized units to the region, for it has no other weapon at its disposal except sheer force, oppression and a militaristic policy. With their illogical and inhuman policy, the military leaders of Pakistan, in collusion with imperialist intelligence organizations, heretical China and regional reaction, are engaged in creating unrest in the region, and in this way are trying to divert the attention of their own oppressed and persecuted people to foreign issues.

The fact is that the Government of Pakistan, in the name of establishing camps for troublemakers, has obtained funds from reactionary and imperialist countries and some organizations and is using these as a means of profiteering. This policy does not promise a good future for Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani leaders. Imperialism will once again be disgraced for its activities in Afghanistan and the region.

POL-E CHARKHI-BASED AFGHAN DIVISION REPORTEDLY MUTINIES

LD311123 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Jul 80 p 6

[Mats Gezelius dispatch: "Afghanistan: Soviet Troops Quell Revolt"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--Soviet troops are now being brought into action in the open factional fighting within the Afghan Army. At the same time as rebel activity in the provinces is growing, an open power struggle is now taking place between the different factions within the ruling communist People's Democratic Party.

It is a power struggle in which President Babrak Karmal and his Parcham faction is almost completely without the army's support.

The most serious threat to the incumbent government and to Soviet interests in the country came last Thursday [24 July], when the 4th Army Division which is quartered in Pol-e Charkhi, 2 miles outside the capital, mutinied and turned its weapons against the government and the Russian troops in Kabul.

The revolt was quelled by Russian troops who quickly surrounded the base, but only after hard fighting in which the Russians were forced to use attack helicopters and, according to certain unconfirmed sources, chemical gas to force the mutinous soldiers back into ranks. A diplomat from an Asian state who visited the Pol-e Charkhi area Saturday said that he had seen signs of heavy fighting within the base area and in surrounding villages.

The rebellious soldiers are said to support the Khalq faction of the ruling party. Khalq lost government power in December 1979 when Parcham and Babrak Karmal, supported by Russian arms, stripped then President Hafizollah Amin of power.

According to a diplomat from a leading Western nation, "80 percent of the army probably supports Khalq," whose strong man since the death of Amin is said to be Aslam Watanjar. As chief of the 8th Armored Brigade stationed in Kabul Watanjar played a decisive role in the April 1978 coup in which the communists seized power. Since then he has had various ministerial posts in the first two governments following the coup--but like all Khalq members, lost all influence at the time of Karmal's takeover in December last year.

AFP: REBEL GROUPS CLASH OVER ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

OW312238 Hong Kong AFP in English 2223 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 31 (AFP)--Five Afghan "mojahedin" were killed when two rival Moslem rebel bands clashed near Jalalabad over "money matters and war strategy" against the Soviet occupation forces, Pakistani newspaper JANG said today.

The armed clash took place in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province between guerrillas belonging to the Hezb-e Eslami group led by Yunis Khalis and Islamic Revolutionary Front of Maulvi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi.

Three men in Mr Khalis' group and two in Mr Mohammadi's group died in the fighting, the newspaper said.

Mr Khalis is the only leader, out of the six Pakistan-based guerrilla organizations, who is himself leading rebel forces inside Afghanistan.

JANG said that after the clash Hezb-e Eslami lost its "monopoly" in the area. About 100 Moslem freedom fighters defected this faction and have joined the Islamic Revolutionary Front.

Some rebels charged that Mr Khalis was not conducting the war against the Soviet troops properly and termed his leadership "ineffective."

JANG said it was alleged that the Soviet Union had "bought" a large number of Khalis' men who were upsetting discipline with his organization.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Students' Statement No 139

LD311220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The 139th statement of the Muslim Student Followers of the imam's policy, was issued today addressed to struggling brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic societies of the students in America and Canada. It reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Struggling brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic societies of students in America and Canada. The revolutionary uproar and anger of you Muslims has once again forced the American Government to engage in most savage deeds, despite their extensive propaganda noise concerning their defense of freedom and human rights. O ye the conveyers of the message of Islam, O ye the callers and affirmers of the call of God is great by the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution, with your clenched fists and your tumultuous roars you have created such a fear in the criminal America that it finds no alternative but to suppress your shouts so that your message and your call may not reach the ears of the oppressed people of the world. The only response of this great agent of corruption of the age to you, as it has confessed, is ever increasing brutality, because it has received some deadly blows from Islam and the Muslim nation of Iran which has deprived it of its ability to resist.

Let it be made clear to the deprived people of the world that "they have desired to extinquish the light of God with their blows, but God will complete his light." [a verse from the Koran]

The world-devouring America now regards the religious community as its number one enemy: those who have started their battle with pain, calamity and torture, those who have woken up and who are courting martyrdom and who will grow on the path of Islam with the sacrifice of blood. Today the number one enemy of world-devouring America is only Islam, the Islamic community, the leadership of the spirit of God [reference to Khomeyni] and the cry of those who fast, the idol-smashing great Khomeyni. Consequently, the two enemies, the two number one enemies have a severe and continuous battle in front of them. This battle will not end except with the defeat of the oppressors. It is the Islamic community which started this battle and up to the end of [word indistinct]. Islam's valiant children will continue their fight against the blasphemy, crime and injustice prevailing in the West and the East.

The conspiracies and the evil wishes of the enemies of Islam, aimed at diverting the direction or completely destroying the Islamic ideology of this community, have many different dimensions. Yet none of these will be able to weaken the will of a people who have risen for the sake of God and who regard martydom as a great blessing.

The American Government should know that we are engaged in a battle against them and that, with the assistance of God, we are ready and prepared for any conspiracy and that with the full strength and vigilance, we will repulse any deceit and trickery and that we shall remain steadfast in our decisive positions. America should know that its deceit and its conspiracies--after the victory of the revolution and especially after the occupation of the den of espionage and holding the American spies hostage--aimed at the Islamic revolution, such as the economic blockade, the military invasion, the planting of bombs in public places, the plotting of the coup d'etat with the collaboration if its servants in the region and its domestic agents, as well as the death of traitorous Mohammad Reza, the man who killed tens of thousands of the martyrs of the revolution, will bring about no change in the position of the Iranian nation vis-a-vis that government.

On the contrary, the Islamic community will continue its hostile battle, under the leadership of Iman Khomeyni, until the final defeat of this great man devourer and the divulging of its crimes in the region and even in the whole world.

Beloved, struggling Muslim sisters and brothers, the savage behavior of the American Government toward you conveyers of the message of the martyrs of the revolution to the lands of tyranny and blasphemy, reveals the false and [word indistinct] claim concerning the defense of the self-styled human rights of Carter, who at every moment murders thousands of strugglers throughout the world. This is evidence exposing the crimes of this exposed liar of the world. Now, in a month when you and we have attended God's feast, you with hearts filled with the light of faith and with the love for the Islamic Revolution and for its ever wakeful leader, the imam of the nation the great Khomeyni, you are engaged in a glorious [word indistinct] in the prisons and courts of injustice of these executioners who have become exposed throughout the world. How brilliantly have you shone. May God be your helper and your support.

O you beloved ones who are residing outside Iran's borders, and O you beloved Muslim students residing in America, Canada, Europe and other countries, our noble nation is today under the blockade of the tyrannical superpowers of the East and the West and other Satans, and is being attacked by them from every direction. You should know that there is no other way to defeat these attacks and conspiracies except by upholding the traditions of the Islamic Revolution in which there was not the slightest trace of hesitation, weakness and indecision. All of us should attempt to condemn and expose this merciless world devourer and should not waste any opportunity and should not be slack or negligent, for certain victory is with Islam and the valiant nation. [Signed] Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy

Treatment of Detained Students in U.S.

JN311856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] In a statement following his contacts this morning with some Islamic societies of the students in America and Canada, the PARS correspondent said that the members of the Islamic societies in America and Canada continue to hold out in their valiant resistance against the American police attacks.

Two female Iranian students fainted and another was badly hit in the abdomen when they were severely beaten by the criminal American police. Nevertheless, the female students refused treatment by American doctors.

The correspondent added that the faithful Iranian brothers have extremely high morale. The American police have failed to cart them off to solitary cells despite their dirty methods. The Iranian hero students have created a positive atmosphere affecting the other detainees, particularly the blacks. The fascist American police have been forced to drive all the detainees away to avoid any consequences. The police, however, failed to [word indistinct]. The other detainees shout Long live Khomeyni whenever they pass in front of the cells of the Islmaic societies' members.

The members of the Islamic societies of the students have declared that they are only prepared to accept treatment only by Red Cross doctors and that they will never permit any other doctor to treat them. Several detainees' legs are swollen and festering due to the severe beating they received from the fascist American police.

PARS Report on Detainees

LD311414 Tehran PARS in English 0732 GMT 31 Jul 80

["High Morale of Moslem Students Imprisoned in U.S."--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 31 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A member of the Moslem students association of the United States and Canada told PARS yesterday that in spite of the aggression of the U.S. police at the prison, the Moslem students were still continuing their brave resistance. The students, said the member, would break their fast only with water and tea, but it was that the police had prevented them from drinking water. He added that the imprisoned students, 20 female and 171 male members of the association, according to a report braodcast by NBC network, had asked for a volume of the holy Koran as their first demand, which had surprised the (?public). The Washington police chief, in an interview with NBC, had confirmed the hostility of the U.S. police towards Moslem students and said this was due to the fact that the (?police) were tired of demonstrations by Moslem students. He added that if such cases were reported, even stronger actions would be taken. The member of the Moslem students' association stressed that the morale of the Moslem students both those who had been arrested and those who had staged a hunger strike in front of the White House, continues to be high.

Rafsanjani on Congressmen's Letter

NC312258 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 31 (AFP)--A letter from 180 U.S. congressmen to Iranian deputies asking urgent consideration of the hostage issue constitutes "a first step that could permit clarification of the hostage problem," Iranian parliamentary speaker Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

"The hostage problem must be studied, and this letter could constitute a good point of departure," the ayatollah said in an Iranian television interview.

When the congressmen's letter was read in parliament yesterday, it was the first time the hostage issue had been raised in the chamber.

Deputies are divided on when to settle the issue, the ayatollah said, adding that most want to keep the United States waiting, while a minority wants to resolve the problem and turn to other serious problems facing Iran.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani said yesterday that the fate of the hostages would be debated in parliament soon.

The ayatollah also said today that parliament must settle the issue of choosing a premier through negotiations. "There exists at the heart of the parliament a revolutionary candidate," he said.

A parliamentary committee to select a new government head has compiled a list with the names of 13 candidates for the premiership, the daily KEYHAN reported today.

Charges Against U.S. Citizen

LD301323 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "American Woman Arrested in Tehran by Central Committee Guards on Spying Charges"]

[Text] An American woman has been arrested on a charge of spying for America by the Tehran central committee guards. The accused, Ellen Cynthia Brown-Dwyer, was arrested some time ago by the central committee guards and was interrogated in the inspectorate unit. According to the central committe guards publication NEGAHBAN, the charges against the accused are as follows:

A. Complete description of the accused:

Name--Ellen Cynthia Browtn-Dwyer; married; husband's name: John Francis Dwyer: three children--Benjamin, Daniel and Susannah; age: 49; profession: freelance journalist; nationality: American; place of birth: Little Rock, Arkansas; date of entry into Tehran: Tuesday, 26 April 1980.

B. Charges:
1. Engaging in espionage and preparing the ground for a further military attack by America on Iran;
2. Acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran;
3. Engaging in activities in connection with counterrevolutionary groups to put them in touch with the U.S. Government and the CIA;
4. Collaborating with an armed group for the purpose of freeing the American spies who are hostages of the revolutionary Iranian nation;
5. Acting to establish radio communication between the U.S. Army and armed counter-revolutionary groups;
6. Acting to deliver weapons and ammunition to armed counterrevolutionary groups by American helicopters;
7. Spreading prostitution and corruption in pursuit of her wish to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran;
8. Having illicit relationships with several members (of the Foreign Ministry and the Oil Ministry) and others;
9. Consuming alcoholic drinks and attending gatherings where drugs were handed out;
10. Mrs Cynthia Brown-Dwyer is a resident of Buffalo, New York; her husband is professor of English literature at Buffalo State University, and that is how Cynthia became acquainted with Iranian students at the university and pretended to be in agreement with Iran's Islamic Revolution. In this way, she succeeded in obtaining a visa from the Iranian consultate in America.

On 11 April 1980 she left America bound for Turkey, and after a 4-day stay there she arrived in Tehran on 15 April.

In order to attain her aims, Cynthia tried to make contact with the authorities and officials at important ministries, and after a time she succeeded in becoming acquainted with a Mr A, an Armenian member of the Oil Ministry staff, and a Mr B of the Foreign Ministry. She had illicit relations with both of them.

During these few days, Mrs Dwyer, having received her press card from the National Guidance Ministry, regularly approached the den of espionage (the American Embassy) and tried by various means to contact the hostages, but since she could not she made insistent requests that the students allow her to write a letter to one of them, and after receiving the students' agreement she wrote a letter to (Krtli) [as transliterated] (one of the spies) and gave it to the guards outside the den of espionage.

Meanwhile, in order to establish relations with opponents of Iran's Islamic Revolution, she had regular conversations with these opponents, and to this end she decided to travel to various cities in Iran, including Rasht.

Amid these comings and goings Mr C, who was suspicious of Mrs Dwyers' activities, succeeded in gaining her acquaintance and in making an appointment for a subsequent meeting with her.

Cynthia continued her efforts to identify individuals and to acquire the required information. This included contact with Mrs Timms, the mother of one of the hostages called Kevin, who had visited Iran to see her son, and she also continued her illicit relationship with Mr D, who worked as an interpreter for DER STERN magazine newsmen (who were expelled from Iran). She went to a gathering at an apartment belonging to Japanese radio-television newsmen where drugs were passed out, and she drank alcoholic beverages with Iranians and foreigners and discussed Iran's Islamic Revolution. This took place just a few hours after the American military attack at Tabas. The interpreter in question told Mrs Dwyer that he had obtained a series of photographs of the hostages and that they would be published in the magazine DER STERN that week. Mrs Dwyer subsequently interpreted these photos, each of which carried a message to the U.S. Government, and it was these photos which facilitated the determination of the positions of those photographed inside the den of espionage. Mrs Dwyer believes that the CIA and the U.S. Government used these photos to identify the location of each of the hostages.

In addition, while continuing her illicit relationship with Mr A, she persuaded him to accompany her on a visit to a friend of his at the Armenian church in Karim Khan Street for the purpose of discovering any disagreements between the Armenians and the Muslims or the Iranian Government. Mrs Dwyer had apparently decided to discuss Armenian history at this meeting, but when she began it transpired that the Armenians had great affection for the Iranian revolution, and she therefore decided not to go ahead with the interview.

Meanwhile, Mr C succeeded in gaining Mrs Dwyer's confidence and, at a timely opportunity, he stated that "we are an armed group, and since we are opposed to the hostage taking, we wish to free some of the hostages. Do you wish to cooperate with us?" She gave a positive reply. With the cooperation of a committee member, Mr C took Cynthia to the Hilton Hotel where she was given a room with a telephone so that she could contact America. She telephoned Mr Max McCarthy, press counselor to Helms at the American Embassy in Tehran. Cynthia was ordered by the U.S. Government to investigate the group more closely, so she asked to see their ammunition. The committee member took some arms and ammunition belonging to the committee to a safe location, and by showing it to Cynthia he succeeded in gaining her confidence, so that in order to help the group she was prepared to ask the U.S. Government to bring more arms and weapons to Iran by helicopter from Pakistan, Turkey and Afghanistan. In addition since Mashhad had been made the center of their operations, they needed a radio channel so that the group could make contact with the helicopters. However, when Cynthia spoke to Mr McCarthy, he told her that they were not going to give them this equipment and that he wished the channel required for the running of the group to be provided from the Iranian side.

After they had obtained permission from [acting Interior Minister] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani, the committee member and Mr C went to the guards corps and obtained a radio transmitter with a nonfunctioning channel, which had probably been taken out of service by the army, and made this available to Cynthia, along with a quantity of auxiliary equipment.

Cynthia informed Mr McCarthy of this by telephone. After carrying out studies on intelligence information he had received, Mr McCarthy realized what was happening as a result of technical defects, and he telephoned Mrs Dwyer and told her to leave Iran immediately in any way possible. However, when she was trying to leave, she was arrested by the committee brothers.

Incidentally, Mrs Dwyer was booked to go to Yazd on 27 April on flight 474, but since she had come to Iran with an American priest named Moore, with whom she was working, she postponed her flight until Thursday, and for reasons which are unclear she subsequently decided not to go.

Mrs Dwyer claimed that she wanted to work with Mr Moore and write articles in support of the Iranian revolution and against American policy. During her interrogation, she was questioned as to communication between the hostages and America. She said that she thought that this had taken place by letter. Since one of the hostages by the name of Holland was in the photograph, Mrs Dwyer claimed that in this photograph Holland was informing America of the number of hostages. Holland was therefore interrogated and he admitted that it was by means of his letters that he had sent messages to America, thus confirming Mrs Dwyer's supposition.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Attack on Beirut Embassy

LD311732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said today that yesterday at 2200, Beirut time, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut was attacked. The attack lasted till 0300 in the morning.

During this armed attack, in which various kinds of firearms were used, the building of the embassy was almost destroyed and the governmental guards of the embassy who were [word indistinct] said that the embassy was surrounded by Iraqi mercenaries.

The embassy was under fire by different kinds of firearms from the building of the Iraqi military attache. The Iranian Embassy is completely surrounded by buildings belonging to the Iraqi Embassy and the offices of the military attache of this country. According to the information received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, no Iranian subjects were injured during the attack.

Ministry Statement on Vienna Explosion

LD311752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement:

Yesterday, at about 1300 local time, a highly destructive bomb exploded 500 meters from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Vienna. The Iraqi citizen who carried the bomb was arrested by the police.

The explosive force was such that all the windows of the embassies of the FRG, the USSR, Great Britain and Switzerland and of a great many other buildings surrounding the site of the explosion were broken, causing people to come out on to the street where the explosion took place. During the incident six Austrians were wounded.

Austrian radio announced that the bomb--according to the admission of the arrested Iraqi--was to be planted in the Vienna Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a report from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Vienna, the charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy was afterwards summoned to the Austrian Foreign Ministry and was delivered a sharp protest.

Following the incident, the second secretary of the Iraqi Embassy, who had handed the bomb to the Iraqi saboteur with the purpose of having it planted in the Vienna Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was deemed persona non grata, and it was decided that he should leave Austrian territory within 24 hours.

KEYHAN on Fighting

LD311419 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jul 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Iranian Artillery Stops Iraqi Tanks' Advance"]

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin--Following clashes and attacks over the last few days by Iraqi heavy artillery at Shahr-e Naft, the town is now deserted and the only people there are army, guards corps and gendarmerie forces of the region who are stationed there to oppose the Iraqi attacks.

The district officer and mayor of Shahr-e Naft said: "Even the butchers and bakers have shut their stores, and the residents of Shahr-e Naft have migrated to other towns."

Over the last 2 days there have been fierce clashes in the border zone at Shahr-e Naft, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and all border posts, as well as fighting in the regions of Tileh Kuh, Baveysi, Azgaleh and Gardenow. Over the past few days, the Iraqi Ba'athist Army has launched an extensive attack and is hourly increasing its attacks on other points along the border. Army, guards corps and Islamic Republic of Iran forces are engaged in a defense operation in the burning heat of this region.

By noon last Thursday some points along the border were quiet, but the border zone at Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Shahr-e Naft subsequently came under fire again from enemy artillery and mortar, and at 1800, after 6 hours of fierce fighting in the region between Iranian forces and the enemy, Iraq began to carry its attacks to the border areas of Baveysi, Tileh Kuh, Azgaleh and Gardenow, and from then on all these regions came under fire from enemy artillery.

Two nights ago the outposts of Qal'eh Safid and Parviz were also shelled by long-range Iraqi artillery, and the forces in position at these posts went into action to confront the enemy supported by troops stationed in the region. At Qal'eh Safid as a result of an Iraqi artillery shell explosion blast at a fortified position, Iranian soldier Hoseyn Sobhani was injured. Fighting continued until morning and the enemy withdrew from the area after suffering many losses.

At 0800 yesterday (Friday) the border zone at Qasr-e Shirin and the gendarmerie regiment came under fire from Iraqi forces stationed at Agh-Dagh using artillery and 120-mm mortars. As a result, personnel houses situated in the gendarmerie regiment [as published] were destroyed and the windows of all the personnel houses were shattered by the artillery and mortar blast.

In addition, as a result of one salvo from the Iraqi artillery fired at the Qasr-e Shirin outpost, the power transmission line at Ab-e Garm, Qasr-e Shirin, was cut and Qasr-e Shirin was plunged into total darkness until 1100 yesterday, when the Qasr-e Shirin regional power authorities repaired the line. At 1400 yesterday, Iraq directed its attacks against the outposts at Shahr-e Naft, Gorgan Khma Khan Leyli, Gruhan, Sumar and Tankab. Consequently, Islamic Republic of Iran forces stationed in the region prepared to oppose the attacks, and at the Seh Patan outpost, as a result of enemy shelling on a fortified position, gendarmerie warrant officer Pashah Mata'i was badly wounded. Meanwhile, over the past 2 days Iraqi forces have been directing their attacks at Shahr-e Naft to gain access to the oil wells and the oil delivery installations there, and more than 18 locations in this town have come under attack, including Mosaddeq square, the town center, the guards corps headquarters, the town hall building, the Shahr-e Naft outpost building, staff houses belonging to teachers and the Mansurabao quarter. Following attacks over the past 2 days by the Ba'thist army, only about 10 families remain out of a population of 4,000, and about 15 homes have been destroyed by Iraqi artillery fire.

The town's bazaar and stores are all closed, and in a conversation with District Officer Qanbari and Mayor of Shahr-e Naft Lt Mir 'Abdali, they stated that even the butchers and bakers have shut up their stores and that some of the residents have migrated to Kermanshah, Eslamabad and West Karand, while the others have gone to Sumar, and that at present (1700 yesterday) there were only military forces in the town, and they were engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy and not allowing foreigners to gain access to a single handful of the country's territory. Over the past 2 days five of the townsfolk have been seriously wounded by Iraqi Ba'thist forces, and because of the difficulties of treating them they have been moved to Eslamabad.

In conclusion, District Officer Qanbari said: "At present there are no doctors in the town and there is a serious shortage of ambulances and drugs. At present (yesterday afternoon) fierce clashes are underway at Shahr-e Naft and Sumar, as well as other points along the border, and our forces have inflicted heavy losses."

30 July Border Clash

LD312046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's dispatch, citing Qasr-e Shirin's gendarmerie company, a javanmard [tribal border militiaman] was wounded during a clash which took place in Tangab last night.

Another report, citing Qasr-e Shirin's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, described clashes which took place at the border posts of Parviz and (Qararavir) in Qasr e Shirin at 1415 today. The Islamic revolution guards and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran valiantly crushed the aggression launched by the Iraqi Ba'thist assailants and smashed their positions.

Attacks in Kermanshah Region

LD312030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Kermanshah, citing the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country, a patrol group of Javanrud's Islamic revolution guards dispatched from the Valisar base, while reconnoitering the mountains around the base yesterday, clashed with approximately 50 armed assailants. The assailants withdrew after suffering casualties. The Islamic revolution guards suffered no casualties.

Another report placed at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the public relations office of Kermanshah's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps indicates that yesterday, at 1830, (Hengovan) again became the scene of a clash between Iraqi Ba'thist military forces and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic revolution guards. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed the attacks by the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces and forced them to retreat. During this clash no losses were suffered by the Islamic revolution guards and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Request for Border Guard Meeting

LD311806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the recent clashes on the border between Iran and Iraq, the border guards of Susaugerd have been asked to inform the Iraqi border guards of these clashes. This follows a protest to Iraqi border guards officials which requested these officials to enter Iran through the border post of [name indistinct] to see the results of Iraqi Army aggression on Iranian territory.

The gendarmerie commader of Khuzestan, in making this announcement, said: If the Iraqi border guards do not agree to this meeting, the agenda of the meeting will be prepared unilaterally and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be asked to follow up this complaint. The gendarmerie commander of Khuzestan region added: The invitation for a meeting with the Iraqi border guards followed the discovery of two [word indistinct] of mortar shells belonging to the mercenary Army of Iraq which [words indistinct]. He added: These two shells were discovered by the gendarmerie patrols and four members of the [name indistinct] tribe.

BANI-SADR, CLERGY, ULEMA DISCUSS SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN

LD311738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a number of clergy and ulema this afternoon met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. According to this report, problems and difficulties experienced by the people in Sistan va Baluchestan region were discussed and reviewed.

BEHESHTI COMMENTS ON FORMATION OF GROUPS

LD311044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, last night took part in a press, radio and television interview and answered questions by local and foreign correspondents.

At one point in his interview the president of the Supreme Court, while referring to the issue of the tendency to get together as groups, about which a good deal is being said these days, said this grouping together has good meaning and a bad one. The bad meaning lies in the groups getting organized and becoming diverted from the path of logic, love of truth, and justice. This is bad. Any group afflicted with this ailment of a tendency to get together as a group cannot move along the path of Islam.

Regarding the positive meaning of this phenomenon, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The positive meaning of getting together as a group lies in a number of people being in harmony with one another, thinking along the same lines, and accepting responsibilities together. Formation of groups, in principle, is for this very purpose, so that those who think alike and are in harmony with one another can come together in a clean and pure political organization, exchange views, and study and act together. While thinking alike and cooperating, they should become more coordinated every day and become prepared for shouldering greater responsibilities, be it in the form of the executive or the legislative.

The president of the Supreme Court added: This expression of getting together as groups, which is being used a good deal, should not lead to our nation losing sight of the valuable manifestations and the benefits derived from the positive value that the organization of a group may have for furthering the revolution, for I can observe that certain people are trying, by playing with words, to shake or (?reject) any [efforts made by Muslim elements to organize and form an organization. I humbly tell the nation that this is wrong. We should be in groups and we should be organized, and we must have an organization and order so that we may be able to enter the arena of difficulties with greater coordination and cooperation.

The president of the Supreme Court added: Meanwhile, I should humbly tell the dear nation that revolutions and activities [as heard] have problems of this kind facing them and our nation should not be afraid or intimidate, wondering what will happen now. Nothing will happen. The Majles and the president will exchange views for a while, and, God willing and with God's guidance and blessings, they will arrive at a common view as soon as possible. Should they, God forbid, fail to arrive at a common view, they eventually will because there is the nation and the imam. In the course of the revolution, whenever we encountered serious problems, this very inward and spiritual harmony, based on Islam, between the imam and the nation would solve them.

CRUSADE HEADQUARTERS ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEW GOVERNMENT

LD311532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Today the following statement was issued by the central headquarters of the crusade for reconstruction:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Cities will not prosper except through the steadfastness of the subjects."--Imam 'Ali, God's peace be upon him.

"If our government is again like before and if it maintains the same conditions and the same outlook, we should mourn for this movement, and our victory will not be possible. Therefore, we should make amends for the past mistakes."--Imam Khomeyni.

During the present critical and complex conditions when the first Islamic republic of the world is going to lay the foundations of the Islamic government in the world through crushing the great Satan and other forces which lay obstacles on the path of God, the method of appointment and the requirements for the prime minister and the members of the government can have a decisive effect upon the continuation of the Islamic Revolution. One cannot dismiss this matter as something trivial, because we have the bitter experience of the provisional government behind us. The irreparable damage which was inflicted upon the Islamic ideology, the Islamic Revolution, the Muslim people of the world and the oppressed people of the world from the glorious victory of 11 February 1979 and up to now, due to the regime of the previous rulers, is such that the Muslim nation will no longer allow the continuation of those methods and that kind of thinking. That government lacked an ideological attitude and was without any definite program or method and also completely lacked any decisiveness; and, were it not for the will of the imam and the nation and the revolutionary movement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, they would, through meetings with Brzezinski, have brought their collusion with criminal imperialism to full perfection. Instead of depending upon the people and the multimillion Muslim and oppressed masses, they put their trust in rotten organizations. They devoted all their efforts and strength to the weakening and destruction of some organizations like the guards corps, revolution courts, committees, crusade for reconstruction and other popular [mardomi] organizations which had grown out of the revolutionary movement of the people. Instead, they tried to strengthen the defunct ministries which had been left over from the previous regime.

Now, with the formation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the time for such a government and for assuming of power by such people has come to an end. It is the duty of the president and the honorable deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to fulfill the wishes of the imam of the nation, through a revolutionary act and through a correct and proper realization and decision, in the selection of a revolutionary, ideological, decisive and young government in the same way that the imam has said that "in such matters personal considerations should not be taken into account and personal prejudices should not be considered." The representatives of the nation should, through making use of ideological and revolutionary individuals who have in practice demonstrated that, instead of having discussions with the enemies and compromising with them, they have acted in a revolutionary and decisive manner against them and, instead of attaching important to expertise, they have given priority to ideology and acted in an ideological and revolutionary manner, despite being young and inexperienced, and the Islamic forces which by eliminating the generation gap and through their revolutionary movement have continued the revolution through the present critical conditions and who have carried the heavy burden of revolution upon their young and delicate shoulders, and those who are inclined toward the oppressed masses and not toward the comfortable, progressive classes about whom the imam said: "Don't listen to them any more"; and who continued the revolution upon its original course. [sentence as received]

Together with the people and with Islamic and revolutionary organizations and forces, the crusade for reconstruction believes that at this particular juncture the implementation of the orders and assertions of the imam concerning the selection of the prime minister and other ministers is absolutely necessary, and believes that:

1. The government should follow the line of the imam and should be free from Eastern or Western leanings; and that it should regard the [Islamic] ideology above all other leanings. It should put all the guidance and assertions of the imam into practice.

2. The government should adhere to revolutionary behavior and should have a definite program and method of action.

3. It should believe in delegating the government to the oppressed people and young, revolutionary and Muslim forces.

4. It should have a sufficient degree of decisiveness in implementing revolutionary and legal programs.

5. It should believe in acting in a revolutionary manner in the administration of the country, and instead of depending upon this rotten administrative bureaucracy, it should rely upon and evolve revolutionary organizations.

6. It should believe in continuous and unending battle against American imperialism and other aggressive countries.

7. It should act resolutely and decisively against the counterrevolutionaries and the remnants of the former regime as well as deviant and anti-Islamic political groups and should avoid any compromise with them.

8. The prime minister should have the ability to form a homogeneous and young government council and should be able to attract suitable, young and revolutionary persons of ability who are busy serving in revolutionary organizations.

We expect and hope that God will assist the representatives of the people and the president in inplementing this important task so that they will be able to carry out that which they are entrusted to do. 7th Tir 59. [as heard] [28 June 1980. Presumably a mistake for 7th Mordad 59 which corresponds to 29 July 1980]

[Signed] Crusade for reconstruction

ULEMAS ISSUE STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM DAY

JN312001 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Text" of statement issued by the mojahedin ulemas in Tehran on the "forthcoming" Jerusalem Day--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Imam Khomeyni said: Jerusalem Day is a day which must decide the fate of the oppressed peoples. These peoples must assert themselves to the tyrants.

The voice of millions of the sons of the Islamic nation and the oppressed people in the world will be heard clearly on Jerusalem Day. As for the deprived people, they will ignite the fires of revolution once again with their strong fists and will deal a deadly blow to the agonizing body of the Eastern and Western superpowers.

The oppressed peoples' front, supported by the divine will, will constitute a strong and impregnable dam in the face of all the tyrants and will attack with unwavering determination and unshakable will the bloodsuckers and those who rob the people's resources.

Usurper Israel, the foundling of world colonialism, wishes to take Jerusalem as its capital at a time when the oppressed Arab masses have not yet forgotten the barbaric massacres in Dayr Yasin committed by Begin, Dayan--dirty agents of the United States.

These masses have not yet forgotten the burning of the Al-Aqsa mosque and have not forgotten that the Palestinian people are still dispersed in the desert while the courageous Palestinian young men are continuing to fight Israel and its U.S. masters on the battlefields.

Jerusalem Day is a day on which the oppressed Arab people in Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and in all the Islamic countries must revolt under the slogan of Independence, Freedom and an Islamic Republic led by His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These peoples must also rub the noses of those who rob the peoples' resources in the sand, whether these robbers are from the West or the East. They also have to know that God Almighty will always support and assist them to proceed on this holy road and that the courageous Iranian people will fight with them side by side.

Every day that passes since the outburst of the Islamic Revolution in Iran makes it a brighter flame in the hands of the oppressed in this world. The Islamic peoples in the world are proceeding with large steps toward achieving the revolution under the slogan: No East and No West, Only an Islamic Republic.

The time has come for all the Muslim and oppressed peoples in the world to unite in a single front under a united ideology and to depend on God and have faith in Him, because God's hand is over all. They must fan the fire of revolution in all parts of the world, the fire which will burn criminals such as Carter, As-Sadat, Begin, Saddam, Sultan Hassan and all the tyrants of the world. Only then will the Muslims in the world liberate Jerusalem, regain the occupied territories from Israel and hoist the flag of the world Islamic government.

The mojahedin ulemas greet the Islamic nation, welcome all the oppressed peoples in the world and state their full support for the march of Jerusalem Day, which will be held by the committee entrusted to supervise Jerusalem Day. The mojahedin ulemas call on all the revolutionary and heroic sons of the Iranian people to effectively participate in these blessed ceremonies.

ARMY RESTRICTS TRAVEL ON ROADS FROM OSHNOVIYEH

ID311828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEW AGENCY report, the Urumiyeh 64th Division has issued Statement No 14 as follows:

In his exalted name, Honorable Muslim inhabitants of the Oshnoviyeh region: Now that the military and law enforcement units of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been deployed in this region at your request, O zealous inhabitants and self-denying border dwellers, and have been entrusted with the responsiblity of ensuring your full security in order to safeguard the prosperity and calm of the esteemad inhabitants of this region, we draw the attention of the dear sisters and brothers in the city of Oshnoviyeh and its environs to the following points:

Any travel from 2130 to 0500 along the Oshnoviyeh-Naqadeh, Oshnoviyeh-Jalidian, Darreh Qasemlu and other roads leading to Oshnoviyeh should take place after securing permission from the military and law enforcement authorities, in order to safeguard this travel. Similarly, any traffic by illegally armed persons is completely forbidden.

Should the inhabitants of the region be ordered to halt by officers during these hours they should immediately stop and surrender themselves, otherwise they will be fired upon by the officers.